Nippon Times

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Four Big Parties Seen Considering Coalition Cabinet

Preparing for Possibility Elections Will Not End in a Landslide Victory

In view of the possibility that the forthcoming general elections will not result in a landslide victory for any single party, the four leading parties in the present political scene have begun to consider the question of just what policy they should take in case a coalition government is proposed, says Jiji.

All of the four parties are rather optimistic over their chances in the elections and expect to be asked to join the new Cabinet which is likely to be organized following the election.

The Progressive Party, which at present is the majority party in the Diet and which expects to gain a minimum of 200 seats in the new Diet, has indicated to Jiji that it is not opposed to any coalition cabinet. The Liberal Party, meanwhile, wishes to avoid a coalition government as far as possible on the ground that modification of its policies would be required to establish cooperation with other parties.

Both the Social Democratic and Communist parties, which hope to return 150 and 60 members respectively to the new Diet, would join a coalition government under the same conditions.

A spokesman of the Social Democratic Party told Jiji that the party would oppose any plan to distribute cabinet posts according to the number of seats in the Diet of respective parties. He declared, however, that the Social Democrats would join a coalition cabinet if handling of specific problems, such as food and social policies, were left to them.

The Communists take the stand that whether or not they join a coalition government will be decided in the light of the character of the new cabinet, which they should like to democratize as far as possible. They said that, while they are ready to cooperate even with the Progressives or Liberals, it would be practically impossible to establish a united front with these parties.

Whether or not the Communist Party will join forces with the Social Democrats in forming a cabinet will depend on the nature of the government which the Social Democrats would propose to form, the Communists said.

MOOT CONSTITUTION ISSUE

Civilians Express Views on Its Revision to Shidehara

A group of civilians, mostly well-known political commentators, recently handed a detailed report to Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara explaining their views on the Constitution revision issue.

The group included Iwasaburo Takano, adviser to the Socialist Party, Tsunego Baba, president of the Yomiuri-Hochi, Kojiro Sugimori, Tatsuo Mori, Tatsuo Iwabuchi, political commentators and Takanobu Murofushi, editor of the Shinsei or New Life.

Hand-in-hand with the Government probe of the Constitution revision, the group had studied the issue at its own initiative since November 6. This group favors the so-called the Emperor organ theory enunciated by Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, former professor of Tokyo Imperial University, who was dismissed because of his doctrine.

The main points suggested were: the sovereignty should rest in the hands of the people and not in the Emperor; the Cabinet should assume heaviest responsibility for administration and that the Emperor should be the spiritual head; the position of the Emperor and adoption of the Regency should be formed of two Houses, one of them to represent the trade unions; there should be no recess in the Diet session throughout the year, and the Prime Minister should be recommended by the speakers of both Houses.

Italy Buys Army Goods

Kyodo-AP

ROME, December 27.—The U.S. Office of Foreign Liquidation said today the Italian Government paid nearly $7,750,000 for a quantity of surplus army stocks. The sale included 133 locomotives.

Adm. Sherman Given Post

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman has been named Deputy Chief of Naval Operations and will permit him to continue his close wartime association with Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, now Chief of Naval Operations.

More Woe in Store for Tokyo Citizens As General Tram Strike Seen in Offing

The long-suffering citizenry of this metropolis, squinting heavenward for signs of a silver lining amid the dark clouds that have glowered above them ever since they can remember, scanned the morning papers last week with new premonitions of dread.

For it seems that even the doubtful privilege of risking their lives and limbs by riding on he crowded trams, to which they have meekly resigned themselves, will soon be taken away from them . . . in other words, they will have to pound the pavement back and forth from home to work, for an all-out strike by members of the Tokyo Traffic Labor Union now looms ominously in the offing.

According to Kyodo, the metropolitan authorities, in reply to the recent petition filed by the Union for better treatment of its members, countered with the lukewarm information that they were contemplating on forming a committee to look after the problem of bettering the conditions for employes of Tokyo's surface car system.

The reaction to this reply was swift and vigorous. Changing their petition into an outright demand, the Union insisted on acceptance of their proposal and set the deadline for the reply at not later than December 30.

At the same time, the Union submitted to the Mayor of Tokyo the following demands:

1. A three-fold raise in salary.
2. Adoption of an eight-hour day system.
3. Democratization in the structure of the Traffic Bureau of the Metropolis.

The Union is also reported to have completed preparations necessary for issuing instructions to commence an all-out strike of tramcar employes and for raising funds for the strike.

According to Metropolitan authorities, the outstanding financial deficit of the surface car system is approximately ¥24,000,000 and that it will be necessary to revise the tram car fare to cover the deficit.

Talks on Indonesia Reported Concluded

Communique on Meetings Between British, Dutch To Be Issued

The talks on Indonesia between Prime Minister Attlee and the Dutch Government delegation was concluded on Thursday night, according to BBC which also reported that a communique was due to be issued late on Friday.

Talks Are Launched

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 28.—Prime Minister Clement Attlee, yesterday began talks with Dutch officials, including Premier Wilhelm Shemerhorn and Acting Governor General Van Mook in an effort to settle the Indonesian crisis. The British are reportedly pressing the Dutch to recognize the Indonesian republic.

The talk, which was begun at the country residence of the Prime Minister is expected to last for two or three days, according to a Delhi broadcast. While details of the conversations are not likely to be available till the end of the discussion, it is learned by the same source that Britain's main interest on the Indonesian question is the withdrawal of her troops from the area at the earliest possible moment.

Meanwhile, at Batavia, Lieutenant General Christison, Allied Commander in the Southeast Asia, called on Dr. Sjahrir, head of the Indonesian regime. In a statement issued earlier, General Christison called upon the Indonesians to maintain better order, if possible, or form a peace preservation corps to help the British in restoring peace.

A Batavia report said that following the visit by the British leader, the Indonesian Cabinet went into session to consider operation of the peace preservation corps and the British troops. Dr. Sjahrir is expected to see General Christison soon to give the Cabinet decision on his proposal.

Agrees on Cooperation

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 28.—The unrecognized Indonesian government has agreed to cooperative with the British in restoring order in Java on the condition no more Dutch troops be brought into the island.

The Indonesian position was set forth in a statement after the cabinet considered a request by Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the East Indies units of the peace preservation corps be assigned to assist the British.

"We are prepared to cooperation on the basis of justice to speed the accomplishment of the tasks assigned to British forces by the United Nations and to maintain peace," the statement said.

Hungary Hit By Food Lack

Hungary is facing an acute food shortage owing to poor grain harvest, according to a Budapest broadcast on Wednesday. It said that the bread ration has been cut from four and a half to three ounces a head. A little more than a third of the country's livestock can be fed and milk is given only to children and infants.

Montgomery To Visit Canada

British Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery will visit Canada next spring at the invitation of Canadian Prime Minister William Mackenzie King, according to a London broadcast on Wednesday.

Bretton Woods Pact Signed by 29 Nations

Russia Only Major Power Not Approving Agreement; U.S. Starts Negotiations

Twenty-nine United Nations signed the Bretton Woods agreement in Washington on Friday, according to a San Francisco broadcast. The fund will stabilize international currencies and world bank as well as facilitating world trade.

The Soviet Union is the only major Power which has not approved the agreement but the United States Government said that negotiations were under way to obtain Russia's approval before the bank fund starts actual operation.

Under the terms of the 45-nation Bretton Woods agreement, Russia and other 15 nations as yet unsigned have until next Monday midnight to sign as original members. However, any nation wishing to participate after that deadlock may do so if its application is approved by the agency's governing board.

24 Nations Signing

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Representatives of at least 24 United Nations will participate in the formal signing of the Bretton Woods international monetary agreement at 4 p.m. today in the State Department here.

Countries to be represented include Britain, China, Mexico, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iceland, India, Iraq, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia, Dominican Republic, Greece, Honduras, Luzembourg, Bolivia and the United States.

TO DECIDE SITE OF UNO

Investigating Group to Go to U.S.—S.F. Mayor Protests

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, December 28.—The Site sub-Committee of the UNO Preparatory Commission said yesterday that an investigating group will leave for America on January 3 or 4 to make the final selection of the location for the UNO Headquarters in one of the 10 states on the eastern seaboard.

The investigators said they hope to return by the end of January to report to the UNO General Assembly Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco announced yesterday that he will prepare a protest to the General Assembly over the voting methods used by the sub-Committee to rule out consideration of the west coast site. He pointed out that 11 nations were not represented and 10 others did not participate in the final voting.

17 Francs for 1 Piasta

The French Finance Ministry has announced a new exchange rate for the Indo-China piasta following the devaluation of the French franc, says a New Delhi broadcast. The piasta will now be exchanged on a basis of 17 francs to one piasta; this works out to one Pound sterling being 28.2 piastas.

Compensation For Nisei

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes told a press conference today that Americans of Japanese descent confined to wartime segregation centers were entitled to "compensation for any damage inflicted to their property" during the internees' absence.

Americans Score Policy of Byrnes At Moscow Meet

Say He Made Too Many Concessions; Concerned Over New Japan Control Setup

People in the United States have already started to accuse Secretary of State Byrnes for having made "too many concessions" at the Big Three Foreign Ministers' Conference at Moscow, according to a Melbourne broadcast.

The main target of criticism, say correspondents, is the arrangement about Japan, and some of the Americans are worried about General MacArthur's position in the new setup, the same broadcast continued.

In this connection, one Nebraska Republican has been reported as saying, "I don't see why Japan can't be administered under MacArthur's authority. We won the Japanese war and we're hanging on. MacArthur's hand should be left free."

Revealing the Soviet viewpoint, the Pravda said that the conference is a new step forward in the carrying out of closer cooperation between the great powers, says a Moscow broadcast.

In Britain, on Friday, the Moscow Conference was front page news, says BBC. The Times, London, features Byrnes view that the meeting has been very constructive. It calls the conference a striking success, in contrast to the break of the Five-Power Conference in London.

The Daily Mail, BBC continues, sees welcome signs of a revival of confidence and the will to give and take on all sides. "Whatever success has been achieved," the Mail says, "is welcome tribute to Bevin's policy of putting all the cards on the table." On the other hand, the Daily Telegraph says that it must not be thought that all difficulties are at an end.

BBC further revealed that the Evening Standard stated that the agreement goes far toward conceding to Russia the terms on which it took its stand, but it says, in matters like these, the first thing we must ask ourselves is not, has the agreement given us a gain today, but, has it been reached freely, with mutual understanding and with goodwill on all sides. The Standard answers the question, "Yes."

Meanwhile, a Brazzaville broadcast said that Paris political circles underline that the atomic bomb decision will reduce the power of the United States, Britain and Canada, at least for the present time. The Paris daily, Limoges, the same broadcast said, considers the agreement as incomplete There is only a clearing of atmosphere, the journal declared.

"Nothing definite has been settled. Important questions had been left aside," the Paris radio commentator said. Through the Moscow agreement has probably been accepted by the Allied Nations, France and China have some reasons for disappointment, he added.

Meanwhile, BBC said that in Rome the Foreign Office spokesman, commenting of the Moscow communique, termed it as a step backward from the Postdam Declaration. The Italian Prime Minister, he said, had expressed his concern to the British, Russian and American Ambassadors.

Italy's contribution to the Allied victory was not being recognized, he stated, adding that Italy was being treated in the same way as Germany's Balkan satellites.

FEAC PLANES FORCED DOWN

Compelled by Weather to Land at Hamilton, California

Kyodo-AP

HAMILTON FIELD, California, December 27.—The Ten Nation Far Eastern Advisory Commission en route from Washington to Japan was forced down by weather and were arriving in Hamilton late Thursday on shuttle flights from Fairfield, California.

Forty persons are traveling in two ATC planes. They are scheduled to depart for Honolulu Thursday night.

Siam and Britain Sign Armistice in Bangkok; Terms Are Not Harsh

The armistice between Britain and Siam was signed in Bangkok on Saturday, says a Melbourne broadcast. The terms imposed upon Siam are not harsh as Britain is not asking for naval or air bases. Siam, however, will be required to hand over considerable quantities of rice to be used to feed the people of other parts of Southeast Asia.

Swap by Soviets—A-Bomb for Japan—Is Highlight of Conference at Moscow

Soviet Russia lined herself behind Anglo-American proposal to put atomic energy control up to the United Nations, and in turn obtained a voice in the control of Japan, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Friday. Associated Press said that these two results highlighted the 11-day meeting of the Big-3 Foreign Ministers in Moscow, a meeting which officially reunited the top wartime allies in their efforts to solve the formidable problems of peace.

In disclosing for the present the touchy atomic energy question, Russia agreed to join the United States and Britain in sponsoring a resolution in the United Nations Assembly which would establish a control commission responsible to the powerful 11-member security council. The control commission would work toward international exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends, control atomic energy to ensure its use for peaceful purposes only, elimination of atomic and other weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and safeguards against violations and evasions of the control regulations.

For control of Japan the Big 3 Foreign Ministers agreed to establish a four power council in Tokyo with American, Russian, British and Chinese representatives. An 11-nation Far Eastern Commission with headquarters at Washington is to replace the present 10-member Advisory Commission. One United States official said that as a practical matter the present Advisory Commission probably would become the new policy-making body, with the addition of Russia which previously refused to participate. Associated Press said that release of the communique by the Big-3 Foreign Ministers touched off all speculation about the extent to which the policy-making commission and the four-Power council would curtail the authority of General Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Allied Commander in Japan. The communique provided no clear-cut answer.

Big Three Accord Hailed by Chinese

Hopes It Will Enhance Prospects of Peace and Unity in China

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 28.—Chinese today. Particularly on China nese quarters hailed the Big Three accord It was hoped would ensure the Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria and enhance the prospects of peace and unity in China.

The agreement for the withdrawal of American and Russian troops at the earliest practicable moment was taken to mean (1) there was bound to be a delay in the Russian withdrawal from Manchuria now scheduled for completion by January 3, and (2) American forces would withdraw as soon as Japanese troops have been disarmed and repatriated.

Official quarters said they would comment after studying the announcement. One spokesman said China's inclusion in the Allied council for Japan was in line with Chinese wishes.

Concerning Korea, he said that China has always advocated independence.

Britain's Efforts Futile

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 28.—An informed British official said today that Britain had sought unsuccessfully during the Big Three meeting to win equal membership for Australia in the four-power council for Japan.

The official, who asked anonymity, said that Russia objected vigorously on the ground that Australia is not a major world power. He said that Secretary of State James Byrnes did not enter into the Bevin-Molotov discussion on this point.

CHIANG STUDYING RED BID

Communists Propose Unconditional Truce of Hostilities

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is considering a Chinese Communist proposal for an unconditional truce in hostilities, a spokesman of the Central Government announced Friday, according to a Chungking broadcast.

A London broadcast said that the Chinese Communist Party expected the Central Government to reply on Friday to its plan for ending the civil strife in China and Manchuria. It said the plan was set forward when peace negotiations were resumed in Chungking Thursday.

The chief point is that both sides should cease fire at once and unconditionally. According to Communist officials, the Government representatives promised to convey the proposals to Chiang.

It was also reported that U.S. Ambassador General George C. Marshall to China has started a series of interviews to attain first hand knowledge of all points of view.

Chifley Visits New Guinea

Australian Prime Minister Joseph Chifley made a surprise visit on Christmas Day to Australian troops at Lay, New Guinea, according to a Melbourne broadcast. This was Chifley's first visit to troops in the forward areas since he became prime minister. Before returning to Canberra on Friday, he will visit other troops in the Southwest Pacific.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Saturday. Fine with northwesterly winds.

Wave of Terror Hits British in Palestine

Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel Aviv Scenes of Violence by Jewish Extremists

Kyodo-USIS

JERUSALEM, December 28.—A wave of bombing and shelling attacks against British headquarters swept Jerusalem, Jaffa and Tel Aviv last night. Seven persons were killed in Jerusalem, an Arab telephone operator was slain on the Jaffa-Tel Aviv Road and a soldier was killed at Tel Aviv. A communique said that a series of nine heavy explosions resulted in extensive damage to British criminal investigation division headquarters in three cities. The attacks were reported carried out by Jewish extremists in protest against the British policy in Palestine.

British Troops Take Over

British troops have taken charge of Jerusalem and several other towns in Palestine following a series of new terrorism outbreaks by armed Jewish bands, according to a Sydney broadcast on Friday.

A British ADC and two British constables have been shot dead, four native African troops killed and an assistant superintendent of police missing.

Explosions at Jerusalem

Kyodo-AP

JERUSALEM, December 27.—Seven bombs exploded in central Jerusalem tonight, blowing up a portion of the central police station.

Two explosions were also reported in Tel Aviv. Gunfire was heard in Jerusalem.

Troops threw a cordon around the area where the explosions occurred and armored cars patrolled the zone. Machineguns were mounted at all approaches.

Curfew Is Imposed

Following fresh outbreaks of violence at Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jaffa, the Palestine Government has announced that a curfew has been imposed at Tel Aviv which is expected to be put into force immediately, according to ABC on Friday, based on a report from Jerusalem.

TO MEET RUMANIAN HEADS

Big 3 Diplomats to Carry Out Moscow Agreement Terms

The United States, British and Russian diplomatic officials were due to leave Moscow on Saturday night for Bucharest where they will consult with the Rumanian Government and Young King Michael, says a San Francisco report. Their purpose will be to carry out the terms of the Moscow agreement which calls for the broadening of the Rumanian Government and free elections as soon as possible.

The United States Embassy in Moscow said that Ambassador Harriman was due to leave the Soviet Capital by train in company with the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Andrew Vachinsky and the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

French-Anhamese Clash

Heavy fighting is reported north of Saigon between French troops and Annamese national forces and the French said that the rebels have been reinforced lately by irregulars recruiting from southern Cochin-China according to a Saigon broadcast on Friday.

Complete Affidavits From Men in U.S. Asked in Yuri Case

Court Rebukes Prosecution For Failure to Obtain Full Evidence

YOKOHAMA, December 29 (AP).—In a sharp rebuke to the American prosecution for what is termed a failure to obtain complete evidence from prisoners of war, the war crimes commission trying the Japanese prison camp commander Kei Yuri today ordered the prosecution to send cablegrams to the United States to obtain complete affidavits from key witnesses.

The prosecution's case against Yuri who commanded the Omuta camp continued, however, with the presentation of a testimony by Pfc. Thomas Dale, who wrote that Private Noah C. Heard, had taken American red cross food and was caught and bayonetted to death.

Yuri is accused, as the commander of the camp, for responsibility of deaths of Heard and Corporal James G. Povlokos, who was allegedly beaten, tortured and starved to death.

As the day's trial began, Colonel John J. O'Brien, member of the commission, directed the prosecution to get full affidavits from Lieutenant John Henry Allen, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Second Lieutenant Owen W. Romaine, Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Attitude Toward Testimony

"It is an indication of how the commission feels about some of this testimony," said O'Brien commenting on the order to the prosecution.

Allen had said in a routing report taken from all the prisoners while being repatriated that he saw Heard killed and also that he had seen Povlokos a few days before his death but there were no details in either case.

The prosecution also introduced an affidavit from Pfc. Owen R. Kobert, who told of tortures and beatings in the camp commanded by Yuri for not goose-stepping or giving verbal salutes.

Meanwhile, attached to the death certificates for both Heard and Povlokos, was a Japanese town report on Heard's death which said that on May 31 Heard was killed "unavoidably."

The report which was forwarded to the Japanese prisoner of war information bureau from the commandant at Fukuoka, but not signed, said Heard was killed 3:30 a.m. May 31, 1944 after he escaped from the guard-house.

The report said that Heard on May 1 stole food supplies valued at ¥30 and placed in the guard-house. On May 31 at 2:42 a.m. Heard escaped but was found by a corporal Nagai. Heard attacked Nagai with a heavy stick and when "the Corporal attempted to ward off the blow with a rifle, Heard unavoidably was stabbed to death" with a bayonet, the report said.

Case Against Furushima

The other case against Chotaro Furushima, meanwhile opened on Friday morning. Wearing a Japanese army uniform, the defendant pleaded not guilty on the charge of committing as well as permitting members of his command to commit atrocities against American prisoners of war.

The prosecution opened its case by asking for the death penalty and called to the stand its first witness 1st Lieutenant N. E. Churchill.

Churchill stated that he was a member of the war recovery team and had visited the two camps on September 4 and 5 of this year. He testified he saw a group of prisoners whose bodies had been cruelly burned by the Japanese. He stated that 29 prisoners were unable to work and one of them was missing most of his toes on both feet.

Over the objections of the defense, the court admitted as evidence the affidavit which related how Pfc. Fred Robinson was beaten brutally because he had attempted to sell a shirt for food. He was later imprisoned without food or water for several days. The affidavit also said that a Private James Smith was imprisoned for 100 days for attempting to escape. He later contracted tuberculosis and died.

German Municipal Election

German Communist and Social Democratic Parties have agreed to cooperation in the forthcoming municipal election, the first free election to be held in Germany in 12 years, according to the Russian-controlled radio broadcast from Berlin on Wednesday. The two parties want to submit a common program so they will hold common meetings and will elect an equal allocation for political position.

Social Party Rejects 3rd Communist Offer

Reds Told to Pursue Own Course as Proposal for United Front Fails

The Standing Committee of the Social Democratic Party at its meeting held in the Diet building on Thursday decided to reject the third proposal offered by the Communist Party for formation of a united front, Jiji Press learned.

The rejection was communicated in a formal note handed by Inajiro Asanuma on behalf of the Social Democratic Party to the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The note of rejection said that, since the food problem was so pressing as to permit no delay in action, the Social Democratic Party had already embarked upon its own course of expediting marketing of farm produce and securing essential foodstuffs in close-cooperation with farmers' unions.

Under these circumstances, the Social Democratic Party holds the view that it will be appropriate and effective for the Social Democratic and the Communists to pursue their respective courses of action, the note declared.

Reds Ask Poll Delay

Holding that the prevailing circumstances are not suitable for holding elections, the Communist Party Thursday proposed that the forthcoming general elections should be postponed for a month or so.

This proposal was formally decided upon at Thursday's meeting of representatives of the Kanto District Chapter of the party, held at the Party Headquarters. It is understood that the Communist Party plans to make formal approach to the Social Democratic Party as well as organs of public opinion to enlist their support.

According to the Communist Party, if the general elections were to be held under the present circumstances, it would be to the advantage of those political elements favoring the maintenance of status quo, "including suspected war criminals among the old-school political parties," while it would obviously be to the disadvantage of those "genuinely democratic forces" in this country.

The Communist Party further maintains that the present social conditions are such that full efforts must be concentrated on the "safeguarding of the lifeline of the destitute masses in respect to their food, clothing and housing problems."

If possible ,therefore, the Communist Party proposes that the forthcoming general elections be postponed for a month or so, thereby enabling the people to be enlightened better on the significance of democratic elections, to find some solution to the food problem and thus to elect Diet members "who are capable of effecting democratic solution of the Constitutional revision and other problems."

PASS WORTHLESS MONEY

Japanese Invasion Currency Circulated on Small Scale

Worthless Japanese invasion currency is probably still being circulated on a small scale, Colonel H.S. Ruth, General Headquarters Fiscal Director, stated Thursday. The "specie notes", as the Japanese invasion currency is called, are identifiable by prominent red characters, often supplemented by a reddish background color over the whole note. It is believed that most of these notes have already been recalled.

Reports current that counterfeit currency is being circulated have not reached the office of the fiscal director

The instance of a single fake bill, a crude ¥100 reproduction done by hand, was cited by Lieutenant J.F. Colbert, auditor of PX Tokyo. He said the note had been passed in a rush hour, but was easily discovered in his counting room.

The Bank of Japan has reported the loss of a quantity of ¥100 notes which were dropped off the back of a bank truck on November 8 and stolen by pedestrians before they could be recovered. These notes are being picked up through regular Japanese currency channels with the aid of General Headquarters' Finance Office. The notes are of Series 137, 139 and 140.

PATTERSON MAKES DENIAL

Says Japanese Repatriates are Carried in Cargo Vessels

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Answering complaints from American soldiers that Japanese are being moved in United States ships while American veterans are unable to get transportation home, Secretary of War Robert Patterson today said it was not so. Only cargo ships considered unsuitable to carry Americans long distances are being used, he declared.

The complaint arose through a letter sent to Senator Scott W. Lucas, Illinois Democrat.

'Aren't Things Okay Now?' Japanese Ask; Can't See Need For Occupation Council

TOKYO, December 28 (AP)—The Japanese regarded with surprise and dismay the new international occupation organizations which is most regarded as Russian victory in international bargaining.

By late afternoon, Japan had not been advised officially and, therefore, the Foreign Office has not formally informed the Emperor of the new development which may be an important bearing on his future status. A Foreign Office official opined, however, that the Emepror probably heard the news by radio.

Government officials declined to comment pending further study but they reflected undercurrent concern. Observers believed the new organizations, particularly the establishment of the four-power council, is certain to cause deep repercussions and fresh worries among the people who generally believed the occupation had been proceeding satisfactorily to the world as well as themselves.

American circles, likewise, are concerned by future potentialities of the organizations. They believed it might mean either a radical change of policies which generally was found suitable thus far during the occupation or by widening influences might increase confusion caused by unclear directives.

Both Americans and Japanese are puzzled by the establishment of the four-power resident council in Tokyo. A typical Japanese comment is. "Aren't things going all right now? What is the need for an occupation council?"

A principle, immediate Japanese reaction was expressed in brief that Russia had won a concession for the four-power council in bargaining for the settlement of the Korean and Manchurian problems. Therefore, they considered it a Russian victroy to detriment the United States and other Allies.

"People like and trust General MacArthur," said one Japanese newspaperman. "Now they feel some of his policies will be changed by Russians and Chinese. They have long been taught to fear and mistrust both countries."

The Japanese noted quickly that these two of four council members represent nations which publicly proposed the elimination of the Emperor. Apprehension over the probable fate of the Emperor increased since the recent war criminal suspect lists reached into the Imperial household. Most Japanese believed, however, MacArthur is inclined to retain the Emperor to prevent chaos which might result upon his abrupt removal, yet feared the pressure from abroad might force a change in this policy.

Retention of MacArthur as the chairman of the council indicated to most Americans a general international approval of his policies or at least a concession to his position. It is still too early to determine how effectively this arrangement will work.

The smoothness of the occupation is dependent upon Japanese cooperation. Heretofore, the people have supported all occupation measures and the government has offered no important opposition.

Yet, in some cases, directives from abroad have been unsuitable to the psychology of moment or too unclear to indicate precisely what the Allies desired. Some Americans believed the danger of this maladjustment will be increased through power of the commission to review or modify the directive. The result in important cases would be to slow the progress toward revamping Japan.

Moscow Conference Agreement

Continued From Yesterday

General MacArthur would still play the dominant role as chairman of the council and "sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan."

The Korean section provided for the establishment of a provisional Korean government and a four-power trusteeship with "a view to the establishment of Korea as an independent state." The trusteeship would last a maximum of five years.

A joint American and Russian commission with the cooperation of the provisional government and democratic Korean organizations would work out measures for the politico-economic development of the country and the establishment of its independence.

The commission's proposals will be submitted to the governments of the United States. Russia, Britain and China for working out the trusteeship.

"4—Other methods of consultation: Establishment of the commission shall not preclude use of other methods of consultation on Far Eastern issues by the participating governments.

"5—Composition:

The Far Eastern Commission shall consist of one representative of each of the states party to this agreement. Membership of the commission may increase by agreement among the participating powers as conditions warrant by addition of representatives of other United Nations in the Far East or having territories therein . The commission shall provide for, full and adequate consultations as occasion may require with representatives of the United Nations not members of the commission which are of particular convern to such nations.

2—The commission may take action on less than a unanimous vote provided the action shall have the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives, including the representatives of the four following powers: the United States, United Kingdom, USSR and China.

"6—Location and Organization:

1—The Far Eastern Commission shall have its headquarters in Washington. It may meet at other places as occasion requires, including Tokyo, if and when it deems desirable to do so. It may make such arrangements through the chairman as he may for consultation with SCAP.

2—Each representative on the commission may be accompanied by an appropriate staff comprising both civilian and military representations.

3—The commission shall organize its secretariate, appoint such committees as may be deemed advisable, and otherwise perfect its organization and procedure.

"7—Termination:

The Far Eastern Commission shall cease function when a decision to that effect is taken by the concurrence of at least the majority of all the representatives, including the representatives from the four following powers: the United States, United Kingdom, USSR and China. Prior to the termination of its function the commission shall transfer to any interim or permanent security organization of which the participating governments are members those functions which may appropriately be transferred.

It was agreed that the government of the United States on behalf of the four powers should present the terms of reference to the other governments specified in Article 1 and invite them to participate in the commission on revised bases.

b—The Allied Council for Japan.

The following agreement was also reached, with the concurrence of China, for the establishment of the Allied Council for Japan:

1—There shall be established an Allied Council with its seat in Tokyo under the chairmanship of SCAP (or his deputy) for the purpose of consulting with and advising the supreme commander in regard to the implementation of the terms of surrender, occupation and control of Japan, and of the directives supplementary thereto; and for the purpose of exercising the control and authority herein granted.

2—Membership of the Allied Council shall consist of the supreme commander (or his deputy) who shall be chairman and United States member; USSR member; Chinese member; and a member representing jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India.

3—Each member shall be entitled to have an appropriate staff consisting of military and civilian advisers.

Engineers Coming Here

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, December 28.—The first group of civilians to be employed through civil service by the army of occupation in Japan are scheduled to arrive in Yokohama shortly aboard the General Ernst.

About 120 engineer specialists, American residents of Hawaii, make up the group which was recruited in Hawaii for positions as post engineers and post utilities officers with the occupation forces. The chief job of the civilian experts will be to supervise Japanese constructions crews and utility maintenance personnel.

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Home Office's Move Is Viewed With Fear

Revival of Secret Police Setup In Public Opinion Body Seen Possible

Well-informed circles are viewing with strong suspicion the Home Ministry's decision to take over the Public Opinion Survey Section of the Board of Information following its impending abolition, according to the Jiji.

The Public Opinion Survey Section was created within the Board of Information at the instance of the present president, Tatsuo Kawai, when he assumed the post following the end of the war. The section has been credited with "non-bureaucratic" handling of the job.

When the Government decided to dissolve the Board of Information, it was learned, there was much discussion in Government circles as to whether the Public Opinion Survey Section should be transferred to the Cabinet or Home Ministry. It was finally decided that the Home Ministry would take over the section.

In this connection, well-informed circles suspect that the Home Ministry wanted to take over the section to make its whole setup a substitute for the erstwhile information gathering service for the notorious Tokko or special political police system, which had been abolished under an Allied directive.

It is pointed out in these circles that the Home Ministry as a whole has not yet been cleared of vestiges of the special political police system. They seriously doubt, therefore, the wisdom of letting the notoriously bureaucratic Home Ministry toy with such genuinely democratic organ as the Public Opinion Survey Section.

Fear is being freely expressed in these circles that the public opinion survey service in the hands of the Tokko-minded Home Ministry might turn out to be a dangerous weapon against the cause of democracy in general and of free speech in particular, since there is every danger that the public opinion survey service might be turned into a revived special political police system under new disguise.

'NOW IT CAN BE TOLD' RADIO

How Japan Spurned Talks At Brussels Meet of 1937 to Be Told

How Japan spurned the overtures of the Brussels conference of 1937, which sought to bring peace in China, will be recounted in the fourth program of the "Now It Can Be Told" series over Radio Tokyo (JOAK) today at 8 p.m.

Listeners will also hear the real story of why Japan failed to conquer China and the manner in which the militaristic clique had seized totalitarian control of the Japanese nation by 1941. So that all the Japanese people may have an opportunity to hear this program, it will be rebroadcast on December 31, at 12.30 p.m., January 2, at 5 p.m., and January 3, at 11 a.m.

The "Now It Can Be Told" series of ten Sunday night radio programs is bringing for the first time to the Japanese people the true story of the war in the Pacific, telling them of events either suppressed or distorted by their militaristic leaders in the past.

Can Operate Laboratory

Permission has been granted for the operation of the Electrotechnical Laboratory, provided that a report must be submitted monthly on the activities of the laboratory, according to a SCAP directive in December 24. However, researches on television, radio, radar counter measures, pulse modulated multi channel communication systems, electronic proximity devices, voice secrecy system (speech scramblers), electronic code and cypher systems were prohibited.

Time Magazine Appoints Truman as Most Popular Man for the Year 1945

President Truman has been named by Time Magazine as its man of the year for 1945, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Friday. In selecting the President, Time said in its December 31st issue that the greatest of all 1945 great events was the atom bomb. It declared that Truman somewhat unwittingly became more than any other man responsible for the bomb, its use in 1945 and its future . Except for the atom bomb, the greatest event for 1945 would have been the surrender of Germany and Japan, and the greatest man of the year would have been an Allied military man, the magazine declared.

DROPPING RETAIL SALE TAX

Will Apply to Souvenir Items Sold To Allied Personnel

Japanese retail sale taxes will hereafter not be levied on any souvenir items sold to personnel of the armed forces of the United Nations stationed in Japan.

The Allied Supreme Headquarters on December 24 notified the Japanese Government that a form which will be used by the Allied military personnel for tax exemption will be issued.

It is directed that on or before January 15 all retail vendors in the areas in which the occupation forces are located will be required to display prices in English for each article of merchandise except food, showing the prices with tax and the amount of tax.

TRYING 4 NIPPON SOLDIERS

Charged With Killing 6 Filipino and 1 Chinese Civilians in P.I.

Four former Japanese Army soldiers on December 28 were ordered tried by military commissions in Manila for killing six Filipino civilians and one Chinese civilian, SCAP announced.

The Japanese include Mariano Uyeki (alias Sekimasa Uyeki), Toneo Shirakura, Yoshiaki Sumitani and Tashimitsu Ogino.

Uyeki is charged with killing Jamie Diose, a Filipino civilian, at Jaro, Iloilo City, Panay Island, P.I., on May 10, 1942, and the other three Japanese are accused of jointly killing Ramon Jaguren, Rocela Jaguren, Reynalda Jaguren, Alfronsita Holipas, Filomeno Bernadas, all Filipinos, and one Tan, a Chinese civilian, on November 7, 1944, at Iloilo City.

The Japanese are being held in confinement in Manila.

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Translators with thorough knowledge of both Japanese and English.
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8th Army Military Government Office
Tokyo Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome No. 8, American Club, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. or 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.

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CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.
APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE ORIENTAL ECONOMIST TO BE ISSUED WEEKLY FROM JANUARY 12

THE ORIENTAL ECONOMIST, which has heretofore been published monthly since 1934, will be issued weekly from January 1946. The first issue will appear on January 12th, and subsequent issues every Saturday thereafter.

The Japanese edition of The Oriental Economist published weekly has been in existence since 1895. In coordination with its long and successful history, we are happy to announce that the English edition will also start its publication on a weekly basis.

The Oriental Economist, since its inception in 1934, has become a leading English language economic journal devoted to the discussion of economic, social and political problems, particularly of those relating to this part of the world. It has built up a reputation for fact-finding ability, accuracy, thoroughness and impartial analysis, which are made available by means of well-equipped facilities, competent research staff and correspondents throughout Japan.

PRICE: ¥3.00 per copy. ¥156 a year postpaid within Japan, but postage extra for subscriptions in foreign countries.

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Fishermen Exhorted To Increase Output

Col. Fiedler, After Inspection Trip, Lists Drawbacks for Slow Rehabilitation

Japanese fishermen, as studies of some localities have demonstrated, could do a better job of helping to meet their country's food crisis, according to Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Fiedler, chief of the Fisheries Division of the Natural Resources Section of GHQ, who has just returned from a two-weeks tour of the important fishing centers of Japan, said a PRO announcement on Friday.

The main elements retarding progress in the rehabilitation of the Japanese fishing industry were listed by Fiedler as: (1) the operation of the black market, (2) the red tape involved in obtaining fuel and supplies and (3) a general apathy of fishermen toward taking initiative in solving their problems and increasing production.

In Kumamoto, however, Japanese officials, at the request of occupation authorities, have taken effective steps toward controlling black market activities by fixing penalties on fishermen selling their catch through other than legal channels. The result has been a greatly increased supply of fish in the area at prices which are much below the average, Fiedler reported.

In Nagasaki, occupation and Japanese Government officials have cooperated to make former military supplies of fuel and other necessities available to fishermen with a minimum of delay and formality. This has also resulted in a greatly increased supply of food in that area.

In Maizuru, formerly a naval base, the Japanese have asked permission to convert installations for fishing purposes in an effort to meet the food supply problem in that area. Fiedler and his party inspected the area and will make recommendations.

On the other hand, occupation authorities have just opened up the area in the vicinity of Sasebo, former naval base, for fishermen, a field that had been closed to them for more than 15 years because of military restrictions. Despite the fact that the long absence of fishing activities should make this a highly productive area, the Japanese fishermen have been reluctant to try the new area preferring to sail on past it to more remote waters.

Fiedler reported that in many fishing ports his party found ships and equipment lying idle or being used only to obtain catches sufficient to feed the immediate vicinity or supply black market needs.

"Unless the fishing industry as a whole overcomes its problems involved in getting all available equipment engaged in activity on a full scale and eliminates the evils of the black market, it cannot ever hope to approach fulfillment of its role in meeting the country's food problems," Fiedler said.

Police Have Portable Radio

Portable short-wave radio sets established in all police stations within Tokyo Metropolis started operation Thursday. In order to facilitate police activities small apparatus for both reception and transmission of short-wave broadcasts will be installed in police motorcars in the future.

Kerosene Sold to Japanese

Sale of 24,738 barrels of kerosene to the Japanese Government, deliverable f.o.b. an American ship at Yokohama, has been approved by General MacArthur's headquarters. The Japanese will be advised later of the method of payment, SCAP said Friday.

RADIO PROGRAM

Sunday, December 30.

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Tokyo Key Station WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—RELIGIOUS MUSIC; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Here's To The West; 9800—Jill's Juke Box; 0830—Music For Sunday; 0900—ONE HOUR WITH YOU; 1000—Magic Carpet; 1015—LYDIA SHAPIRO; 1030—John Charles Thomas; 1100—SHOWCASE; 1130—American Album Of Familiar Music; 1200—Guy Lombardo; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Sunday Serenade; 1300—N.B.C. Symphony; 1400—Family Hour; 1430—K I Journal; 1500—Frank Sinatra; 1530—Music We Love; 1600—97TH Division; 1630—Dinner Music; 1730—James Melton; 1800—NEWS; 1815—Wings Over Jordan; 1830—Jack Benny; 1900—Intermezzo; 1930—Charlie McCarthy; 2000—CROSSVIEWS OF SPORTS-NEWS; 2015—Serenade For Strings; 2030—Hour Of Charm; 2100—ESSAYS IN MUSIC; 2200—NEWS; 2215 Make Believe Ballroom; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 Kcs.)

0745-1945 Memories; 0900-Children's Hour; 1230-Sunday concert; 1300-Symphony No. 9 (Beethoven); Drama; 1730-Children's Hour; 1800-Music appreciation; 1930-Story telling; 200-Now It Can Be Told; 2030-New Pacific Band.

Local (1260 Kcs.)

1700-Young Men and Students' Hour; 1900-Violin solos; 2000-Radio Tokyo Theatrical Group; Now It Can Be Told; 2030-Koto Music.

Izumo Shrine, Housing 'God of Marriages,' Hits Slump As Few Weddings Take Place

The god to which the Izumo Shrine is sacred, popularly known as the "god of Marriages," now is bored, having less and less to do, while normally it is the most busy season uniting young men and girls in wedlock, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

There were 87 marriages registered in September at the Kyobashi ward office with a population of 50,000 persons. There were 72 weddings in October, 71 in November and 51 in December.

This is a remarkable phenomenon, says the paper, remembering that this is the period of marriages for there is abundance of marriageable persons, most of them men discharged from military service and girls from munitions factories.

This presents a sharp contrast, according to the paper, with the days when young persons were urged to be quick to get married and become parents, thereby contributing toward the increase of population so necessary if the country was to expand.

In those good old days to the "God of Marriages" there were in Tokyo alone as many as 47 marriage guidance bureaus where free advice was available to persons wishing to marry. Today three of them remain. One of them, maintained by the Welfare Ministry, is located on the third floor of the Mitsukoshi Department Store on the Ginza, a second is operated by the Yasuda Sho-o Society and the third is situated in the Atago national school in Shiba.

6-Item Demand Made At Rally by Koreans

Shidehara Promises Answer Soon—600,000 Already Repatriated, Says Ashida

A six-point demand was unanimously adopted at a mass meeting held in Hibiya Park Thursday morning sponsored by the League of Korean Residents in Japan, and attended by some 5,000 Koreans who gathered from various parts of the metropolis.

The demand, which was adopted in the name of the mass rally, was subsequently delivered to Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara, who promised to give his answer in a few days.

The six-point demand called for:

1. The Japanese Government see to it that the number of ships be increased immediately to expedite repatriation of Korean residents in Japan and also that the Government pay for all travel as well as living expenses required by Korean repatriates.

2. The principal food ration for a Korean resident per day be immediately increased to 4.5go from the present 2.1 go.

3. The Japan-Korea Society and all other similar organizations be immediately abolished.

4. The Japanese Government provide detailed information on forced labor.

5. Immediate formulation and enforcement of regulations providing for special allowances for the benefit of Korean workers in Japan.

6. Guarantee of livelihood for all Korean residents until their repatriation.

600,000 Koreans Repatriated

Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida revealed, at the meeting of Prefectural Governors, Thursday, that more than 600,000 Korean nationals have already been repatriated and sent back to Korea during the past three months.

"The total number of Korean residents in Japan at the time of the termination of the war," Minister Ashida said," amounted to about 2,000,000. However only half of this number expressed their desire of wanting to return to Korea."

Minister Ashida also revealed that most of the 30,000 Chinese laborers who were in Japan have been sent back to China excepting some 30,000 natives of Formosa who were late in registering for transportation."

APPROVES LOAN GRANT

Government Can Give Monetary Aid To Coal and Copper Firms

The Allied Supreme Headquarters in its memorandum to the Finance Ministry on December 17 notified that GHQ has no objection to the Japanese Government guaranteeing and or loaning ¥300 million to the Japan Coal Company, provided that the purpose of this guarantee and or loan is to increase coal production.

According to the same memorandum, the Allied Headquarters also has no objection to the Government guarantee of a loan to the North East Copper Ore Refining Company of ¥2,300,000 provided that the purpose of this guarantee is to increase the production of fertilizer.

Meanwhile, GHQ has approved the guarantee of bank loans by the Japanese Government prior to November 1, provided that full information is given concerning these loans. However, until the information is received, the request for approval of bank loans by order of and under guarantee of the Government will not be approved.

Repatriates Reach Kagoshima

Two large-sized American landing barges boarded by 1,624 Japanese repatriates from Tsingtao arrived at Kagoshima early Tuesday morning.

ACCORDION, GUITAR, PIANO, ORGAN
and other instruments, bought at high price, also repaired and exchanged
Kokusai Gakkisha
OGAWACHO, KANDA-KU
(Near Ogawacho Crossing)

Sumitomo Petitions To Renounce Title

Industrial Leader Takes Step Feeling as One Blamed For the War

Feeling strongly on the fact that he is taken as one of the persons responsible for the war or a war criminal, Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo, head of the Sumitomo zaibatsu, one of Japan's three greatest holding companies has sent a petition to Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata to be divested of his honorable title.

He is the first nobleman to act on his proposal to return his title since the regulations governing the peers were modified to facilitate the way for noblemen to become commoners.

There are three noblemen who have presented petitions to be divested of their honors before the reform of the regulations governing the peers. They are Count Mitsumoto Tanaka, Baron Keijiro Satake, and Baron Motohiko Fukuhara.

The requests of the three Peers along with that of Baron Sumitomo will be considered by the Board of Peerage and Heraldry probaly early in the New Year. Then steps will be taken by the Department necessary to have these petitions receive Imperial approval.

There are reports saying that another factor caused Baron Sumitomo to take his action. According to them, he felt keenly his responsibility for the fact that the Sumitomo interests, along with other big interests, were ordered liquidated by SCAP.

Baron Sumitomo succeeded to the honor which was given his immediate predecessor in the family line 35 years ago for his rôle in the financial and commercial development of the country. His predecessor, also named, Kichizaemon Sumitomo, was a younger brother of the late Prince Kimmochi Saionji. This fact was behind the general mistaken belief that the Sumitomos were connected with the Imperial Family.

Labor School Opens

A labor school, the first of its kind to be established in Japan, was opened in Kawasaki on Christmas Day with a view toward educating labor leaders. The school opens twice a week and lectures include Japanese history, political economy, labor union and other courses regarded necessary for workers.

Cannot Send Officials

The Foreign Office's request for sending its officials to China in connection with reparations for the Allied property was rejected by SCAP in a directive issued on December 21.

Infectious Diseases Increasing in Japan

Critical Situation Demands Immediate, Complete Medical Policy

The prevalence of epidemics, infectious diseases, and what is worse, a heavy toll of human life due to such ailments, is characteristic of post-bellum Japan where shortage of foodstuffs and medicine coupled with unsanitary life in temporary shacks clamor for an immediate and complete medical policy.

Infectious diseases, have shown an abrupt increase since May, when the air raids were intensified, and reached a climax in the period from the termination of the war up to November.

While the most outstanding among the diseases prevalent today are typhoid fever, and dysentery, it is quite worthy of note that such epidemics are breaking out rather among the upper classes than among the middle classes and down due to shortage of food and labor.

The cases of dysentery totaled 80,000 this year against 40,000 last year. As for small-pox, it jumped from 300 last year to 1,000 this year. The death rate from disease increased from 41 last year to 200 this year.

As a result of communal living which prevailed during the war, cases of sleeping sickness soared to 4,000 this year from 1,200 last year. The deaths registered a sudden increase from 300 to 1,000. Meanwhile, the signal increase in diphtheria cases is attributable to official restrictions on the manufacture of serum.

In striking contrast with the notable increase in the cases of the above disease, paratyphoid showed a sudden, drop from 1,400 to 800, and eruptive typhoid, from 3,800 to 2,800.

In view of the situation, both the Japanese and Allied Authorities are making efforts to combat the wave of these infectious diseases by mobilizing former Japanese army and navy as well as civilian health corps.

Although social diseases decreased from 825 in 1940 to 414 in 1943 owing to suspension of various entertainment facilities during the war, there are indications that cases of the disease in question will go up with the return of Japanese troops demobilized overseas.

The death rate of infants which showed a continual decrease up to 1941 resumed an upward trend with the outbreak of the war, with a yearly average of over 190,000.

Press Wireless Approved

Authorization for press wireless to handle wire overflow holiday traffic has been granated by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on December 21 that the Press Wireless Company will be allowed to deal full rate, LC and VLT messages between Japan and the Unitd States between December 15 and January 15. In a directive on December 21, GHQ stated that it must be clearly understood that this does not mean an equal distribution between other companies and Press Wireless as Press Wireless is only to handle such messages as other companies are unable to send.

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BIG TAX SUM AVAILABLE

Over ¥100 Billion Estimated From Property and Wartime Profits

More than ¥100 billion will be available from the proposed property and the wartime profit taxes, Kyodo learned Thursday from sources close to the Government.

The Government, expressed fear when the Allied authorities at first estimated the probable income from the new taxes at ¥100 billion. As a result of careful study on the levying of the taxes, the Government is now convinced that it can realize more than the estimated amount.

The Government is now completing formulation of legislations on the property tax, wartime profit tax on juridical persons and wartime profit tax on persons for submission to the Allied authorities by December 31. Following their approval, the bills will be introduced at the next session of the Diet to be convened immediately after the coming general election.

Releasing Italian Deposits

SCAP on December 20 directed the Japanese Government to release from the terms of the Finance Ministry's ordinance on the preservation of the property of the specified Powers such yen deposits of the Royal Italian Embassy as may be on deposit in the Yokohama Specie Bank and other banks in Japan and which are to be used for the payment of salaries of the Embassy personnel, maintenance of Italian properties and the support of Italian nationals.

Obituary

Katsunosuke Nakata, art critic, succumbed to heart attack on Christmas Day at the age of 60. A graduate of Waseda University, he was formerly on the Yomiuri and Asahi newspapers.

NEWSPAPER FIRMS SET UP

59 Publishing Companies Already Organized Since War End

Approximately 59 new newspaper publishing companies have been organized since the termination of the war, it was revealed Wednesday by the Nippon Shimbun-ho, a weekly journal devoted to news of the press.

More than half of the new newspapers will be published in Tokyo Metropolis while one to two new journals will be published in various prefectures.

Fifteen new daily newspapers are already being published in the Metropolis with approximately ten others expected to appear in print before the end of the year.

It is believed, however, that the distribution of paper to newly organized publishing companies will not be sufficient unless there is a substantial increase in paper production which in turn depends on increased coal production.

Reviving Esperanto

A resolution to intensify activities to promote and encourage usage of Esperanto as an international language with a view to furthering mutual understanding of nations of the world was passed by the 32nd Congress of the Japan Esperanto Society held here December 16. The Congress which was attended by 70 members of the society, mapped out plans for resurrecting the Esperanto movement in Japan.

Heads Hiroshima College

Arata Nagata, professor at Hiroshima Literature and Science University, has been appointed president of the institution, it was announced Wednesday.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 17, at 5 p.m.
at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
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2. Beethoven: Fourth Piano Concerto G Major
3. Stravinsky: Suite from "The Fire Bird"
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GRAND BOXING MATCH
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Under the auspices of the YOUTH ORGANIZATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KOREA.
Program
3 MAIN EVENT
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Spacious Buildings in Extensive Compound. Well Accommodated Amusement Facilities. Good Heating System, Fresh Air & Superb Surroundings Will Provide You Every Comfort and Satisfaction.
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WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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ONE furnished house or furnished rooms. Will pay good rent. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ATTRACTIVE Japanese painting, "kakemono", painted by well known artists and also one red lacquer box, suitable for jewel box, for sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE, man's, used but in perfect condition. Apply Box 141, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COLLECTION of antique porcelain of China, Siam and Indo-China are displayed for sale from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. every Sunday during December at the residence of O. Saito, 2431, Kugenuma, Fujisawa City.

CINE-KODAK Kodachrome, Four films. For immediate sale. Apply Box 99, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE typewriter in good condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 127, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter almost new and in good condition for sale. Apply Box 142, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 122, Nippon Times Tokyo.

SWISS and Japanese wrist watches. English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, camera, rings, chinese carpet 12x9ft and 8x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector, also Japanese safety razor, for immediate sale. Apply Box 139, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 138, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

MOTORCYCLE, single car, Harley-Davidson, Asahi or any other kind, will be accepted. Must be in perfect mechanical condition. Please state particulars and price. Apply Box 87, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radio-phonographs, accordions, pianos, organs, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, foreign furniture, etc. Office hours: 2 to 4 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jinbo-cho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg. 6th Floor Tokyo.

WANTED American-make, all-wave radio in good condition. Apply Box 140, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED Parker's-make fountain-pen, and western-make gentlemen's boots with rubber-sole, size 9.7 mon in good condition. Apply Box 135, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy mink furs. Also want to contact exporter of furs. Apply Box 136, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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JAPANESE gentleman wishes to learn English conversation twice a week with American or Nisei born in America. I shall call at your home and pay one hundred yen a month. Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1945

The Scientific Spirit

Many Japanese are greatly impressed by the scientific superiority of the Americans. In view of the dramatic demonstration of American scientific superiority which was displayed to the Japanese people during the war in the form of the B-29's, the atomic bomb, and other weapons against which the Japanese were unable to cope, it is only natural that they should be thoroughly impressed by it. Many Japanese are therefore saying that it was American scientific power which won the war. Inherent in this view also is the idea that this scientific power is based on the enormous natural resources which the United States possesses.

It would be a grave mistake, however, to attribute the scientific superiority of the Americans to mere superiority of natural resources or even to mere superiority of scientific technique. What must not be overlooked is the spirit which made possible the phenomenal technical progress of the United States.

This spirit is the spirit of rationalism, which is the attitude of applying searching criticism to all aspects of human affairs and of utilizing the results for the purpose of practical construction. The scientific spirit represented by pragmatism is not confined to the laboratory alone, but whatever is found to be useful is quickly put into practice. It is such a scientific spirit, harnessed to the enormous resources of the country, which has created the American civilization of today. The same spirit of rationalism which forms the basis of American superiority in scientific power also accounts for American superiority in the social and cultural fields as well.

The case of Japan stands out in woeful contrast. Her war leaders, in an attempt to bolster up the national morale, claimed that her "spiritual power" was superior to the "material power" of the United States. They talked much about the unique spirit of Japan and about the invincible spirit of Japan, but the "spirit" they referred to was far removed from the scientific spirit. But it had no rational content whatever. It was highly irrational, and was due partly at least to the influence of the German philosophy of irrationalism.

The spirit of rationalism, which was the dominant spirit in Europe since the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution, shifted toward irrationalism after the First World War. This new tendency furnished the theoretical basis for fascism and other varieties of ultra-nationalism in countries with feudalistic traditions. In Japan, where such traditions were still strong, the new tendency in philosophy reinforced the forces of reaction. In consequence, mythology came to be taught as a matter of historical fact, while autocracy was entrenched not only in government but in the economic organization as well.

So the government, instead of being for the people, was turned into a government in the interest of the ruling classes, while the national economy, instead of guaranteeing the welface of the whole population, came to be monopolized by the privileged for their own profit. "Justice yields where might is master", as a Japanese proverb has it, and the people had no alternative but to submit to the powers in control. Under these circumstances, a new isolationism followed as a matter of course, cutting off the people from fruitful contracts with the outside world. The country was thus placed in danger of being pushed back into the feudalism from which it had only so recently emerged.

It is not that there were no independent thinkers in Japan or that the people as a whole lacked a sense of rationalism. But official repression was too strong for them. The war that developed out of this atmosphere led inevitably to defeat.

Now that the vicious old system has been broken, Japan must turn to the scientific spirit of free inquiry for her salvation. This is not to say that this spirit exhausts the mysteries of the human mind, but where the spirit of free inquiry is absent, obscurantism will reign, and obscurantism is a powerful ally of privilege.

There can be no sound development of democracy without the removal of all the vestiges o feudalism which are still encumbering the nation. And this cannot be done except through the awakening of the spirit of free inquiry and criticism. If the people have learned sufficiently of the importance of the scientific spirit as the consequence of defeat, that will have been a redeeming feature in the national disaster. For only in the development of a vigorous scientific spirit can there be a promise of the resurrection of Japan.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, December 29

RE-EVACUATION OF URBAN INHABITANTS

MAINICHI—The evacuees from the urban centers to the country districts during the war experienced inevitable hardships in the new localities. If these people are advised to go back to the country districts, they will hardly listen to such counsel. Those who are still remaining in the country are certainly anxious to return to their former towns, if only they can get housing accommodations. This notwithstanding, the food situation in urban centers is so acute that not only a restriction but a reduction of the urban population is an urgent problem.

The urban inhabitants know what the food situation in towns is, and they do not need to be told what the situation will be. There is no use concealing the facts. Defeat in the war is ascribed to no small extent to the policy of concealment, which came to shake the confidence in the government. On the food crisis, the government is revealing the real circumstances, stating that the progress of produce deliveries of the farmers is extremely unsatisfactory. The food situation is a matter which touches the nerves of the people, but as an immediate question, the food situation cannot be improved by any denunciation of the government.

The food problem is also acute in the rural districts, but compared with the towns, the food supply in the country districts has elasticity, which is the strong point of the farming localities. A re-evacuation of urban inhabitants thus becomes a matter to be seriously considered in the interest of these inhabitants themselves as well as of the community as a whole. Those who are still remaining in the country will do well to give up the idea, at least for some time, of returning to the towns.

The government, which has no strong authority, cannot recommend such steps, but it will be wise for many urban inhabitants to get away from the centers where the food situation is terrible.

Friday, December 28

APPLY DRASTIC MEASURES AGAINST INFLATION

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The note issue of the Bank of Japan, which reached fifty billions on December 15, rose to more than fifty-two billions on December 24, the volume increasing 250,000,000 Yen per day. At this rate, the total figure of note issue will reach sixty billions at the year-end. Bank deposits, moreover, are declining due to increased withdrawals.

The daily increase of 250,000,000 Yen in the note issue and the decline in bank deposits imply a rapid progress of inflation, and the situation, if left to itself, will bring about a complete paralysis of economic life, involving the nation in a terrible disaster. The worst symptoms of inflation are already appearing in the generalisation of black market prices, the feverish effort to secure food, and the deterioration of law and order, symptoms which indicate that the body economic is heading toward disintegration.

The situation is becoming more serious every day, but the Government is drifting. There is a suspicion that the old ruling class is adopting drift as a policy for motives best known to themselves. The Government, it is true, has obtained the permission of the Allied Headquarters to import food and certain materials, and has announced the adoption of the war profits' tax and estates duties, in order to restore an equilibrium between currency and commodities, but the situation calls for the application of direct measures to curb inflation.

The impotence of the Government is revealed in dealing with the food crisis. A mere appeal to the patriotism of the farmers cannot solve the problem. The crisis, as has been pointed out by the Allied Headquarters, is largely due to the defects in distribution. Unless these defects are remedied, no alleviation in the food situation can be expected, even if a larger shipping tonnage is secured for the transport of food.

The currency policy of the Government is anything but consistent, for deflationary and inflationary policies are applied at the same time. The adoption of the war tax and estates duties means deflation, but the removal of official prices on several food-stuffs and the payment of indemnities to munitions firms imply inflation. The Government must now make a frontal attack against inflation. If no effective steps are taken to control the present currency situation, the people will come to lose all confidence in the Government.

The situation demands the application of direct measures against inflation. A restriction on the withdrawal of bank deposits is necessay, even before the issue of new bank notes. The black market is fed by the notes withdrawn from the banks. If the Government announces the restriction of withdrawal, say, to fifty yen per month per head and the obligatory depositing of hoarded notes by a certain date, it will not be impossible to check the progress of inflation. This will serve to restore confidence in the Government. Currency inflation has already reached a stage where a restriction on the withdrawal of banking deposits is necessary.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIES HERE

Data on Present Conditions And Capacity of Various Industries Compiled By GHQ

III
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Nitrogen Fixation

Twenty plants currently are capable of producing annually 108,700 tons of nitrogen, 82,000 tons of ammonia, 257,000 tons of cyanamide and 258,000 tons of ammonium sulphate. Power requirements at full capacity production are 67,000 kilowatts.

However, on 24 November 1945, only three of these plants were actually operating. Most stoppages were due to the shortage of coal. The indicated capacities are those expected to be attained in early 1946, when it is assumed that minor repairs will be complete and coal supplies will be sufficient.

The inventory also listed eight synthetic oil plants that are convertible to nitrogen fixation and with production capacities annually totaling 111,000 tons of nitrogen, 135,000 tons of ammonia, and 498,000 tons of ammonium sulphate. (No cyanamide.) The power requirements of these eight plants at production capacity would be 46,000 kilowatts.

Average annual production of fixed nitrogen products during the period 1926-1930 included 110,891 tons of ammonium sulphate and 148,888 tons of cyanamide.

Nitric Acid

Nine plants have an annual production capacity of 66,000 tons of nitric acid (98 per cent acid), compared with 1930 consumption in Japan of 4,178 tons.

Sulphuric Acid

Contact process plants total 56 with an annual production capacity of 2,400,000 metric tons of 92 per cent sulphuric acid. Chamber process plants number 120 with an annual production capacity of 2,500,000 metric tons of 62 per cent acid. Annual consumption during 1926-1930 averaged 1,144,800 tons of which an average of 279,400 was used for ammonium sulphate. Consumption of pyrite for acid manufacture (sulphur is not used in Japan) averaged 572,000 metric tons annually during 1926-1930.

Soda Ash

Four plants have a nominal production capacity of 835,000 tons of soda ash a year, using the Solvay process (no other processes are used in Japan). However, actual production capacity as of 1 November was 150,000 tons, compared with the maximum actual production achieved in 1938 of 360,000 tons. Soda ash consumption in Japan averaged 107,141 tons annually during 1926-1930, including production of 34,538 tons and imports of 72,603 tons.

Caustic Soda and Chlorine

Electrolytic plants in Japan total 24 using diaphram cells with annual production capacity of 159,420 tons of caustic soda and 143,480 tons of chlorine, and 17 using mercury cells with annual production capacity of 91,068 tons of caustic soda and 81,960 tons of chlorine. These plants are Japan's only source of chlorine. There also are four causticizing plants with annual production capacity of 403,200 tons of caustic soda.

Soda production (electrolytic and causticized) averaged 34,051 tons a year during 1926-1930 and consumption averaged 78,033 tons a year over the same period. Actual production figures for 1931 included 30,992 tons of electrolytic soda, 17,544 tons of causticized soda and 27,872 tons of chlorine.

Calcium Carbide

There are 26 plants including 78 carbide furnaces with an annual production capacity of 348,000 tons. Calcium carbide consumption in 1944 included 111,492 metric tons for cyanamide, 104,947 metric tons for industrial acetylene gas, 64,980 for organic chemical synthesis, and 10,126 for other purposes.

Celluloid

There are six celluloid plants with a total production capacity of 8,160 tons of raw celluloid per year.

Dyestuffs

The present number of plants is 12 with an estimated annual production capacity of 200 metric tons of basic dyes, 200 of acid dyes, 800 of direct dyes, 800 of vat dyes, 200 of mordants, 5,400 of sulphur colors, 400 of other colors and 4,500 of drug intermediates (synthetic phenol, aniline and chlorbenzol). The 1945 value of these is estimated at 13,300,000 yen.

Pharmaceuticals

Present facilities for the six basic products include the number of plants, annual capacity production and yen value of capacity production.

Basic pharmaceuticals of inorganic origin, 94 plants, 37,000,000 kilograms, 141,661,000 yen.

Synthetic pharmaceuticals, 157 plants, 26,700,000 kilograms, 702,784,000 yen.

Drugs of plant origin, 262 plants, 28,000,000 kilograms, 345,968,000 yen.

Vaccines and serums, 23 plants, 30,000 kilograms, 105,860,000 yen.

Organo-therapeutics, 59 plants, 176,000 kilograms, 17,704,000 yen.

Vitamin products, 96 plants, 7,000,000 kilograms, 95,801,000 yen.

One hundred per cent of the materials necessary for the vitamin products, organo-therapeutics and vaccines and serums are presently available in Japan, plus 95 per cent of those for synthetic pharmaceuticals and 80 per cent for the basic pharmaceuticals and drugs of plant origin.

Super-phosphate

Present annual production capacity in Japan is 1,500,000 metric tons, compared with 1,800,000 before war damage and with a maximum of 2,000,000 in 1937.

(To Be Concluded)

'Economic Salvation'

Detroit Free Press

It is scarcely necessary to repeat that full production, which means full employment, is the nation's economic salvation. That production cannot be achieved if wages are so low as to weaken the buying powers of workers and reduce the American stardard of living, or if they are so high as to cripple industry or put it out of business.

Management set the stage for reconverson and producton by exercising its right and responsibility to manage. That good work will be urdone if strikes continue to keep the wheels of industry from turning.

Unless a way is speedily found to settle the wage and other issues without resort to virtual civil warfare, reconversion for prosperity will become a post-war casualty, bringing hardship to every person and every family in the land.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Romazi

To the Editor:

With regard to the two forms of Romanized Japanese I believe we should use the Hepburn Style. To say the truth through I once expressed my view advocating the Nippon Style by almost same grounds with Mr. Baba's view in your recent paper, yet since shortly after that time I have turned sceptical to it gradually. First of all I oppose the Nippon Style because it is too impractical. Recently I had an experience with a G.I. who pointed at the Nippon Style Romaji syasinya' in its translation "phtographer" printed beside it caught my eye. Had the G.I. merely pronounced the word instead of showing me the book, I am sure I should have hardly understood what he was driving at. At least as an instrument to give the English speaking people facilities to speak Japanese words as nearly correct as possible, the Nippon Style is inferior to the Hepburn.

Advocates of the Nippon Style have emphasized, just as I did some ten years ago, that as we should take the Romanized Japanese as the normal form of our written language in future, therefore we should adopt the Nippon Style which is much more conforming philologically with its grammatical requirement than the other. But nowadays I entertain doubt on this premise considering that the benefit of the Romanization would never be affirmed sufficiently to eliminate the disadvantages we must sustain if we should shut out both the traditional syllable letters, kana and the dazzling Chinese characters, kanji, because having continued to substitute the kanji for original Japanese words simplifying their pronunciations to make them suited for our tongue for more than ten centuries, we must feel quite restricted in expression without them, which if we write them in Romaji and put them among our Romanized sentences, we shall have to apply far more strenuous imagination to understand them than in their original characters.

The Romanizationists always refer in detail to the inconvenience of using the kanji, which I also don't hesitate to admit. But since our language has developed (or degenerated) like this, accepting numerous kanji as its essential element, complete Romanization would result in too much waste of energy which should abolish the profit acquired by removing the kanji letters. And of course letters are the instrument by which we can guess other people's thoughts as well as the instrument with which we can express our thought to others. I believe the former operation would grow more and more important than the latter in proportion to the progress of the art of printing etc. From such a viewpoint the Romanization of Japanese seems undesirable for us. The Chinese letters comprising both the hieroglyphs in smaller numbers as their original elements, and in larger numbers such letters as are compounded with the phonetic hieroglyphic in one part and the ideographic in the other in a single letter, have the peculiarity to be convenient when mastered, though not easy to learn like our old soroban (abacus) or chopsticks. Our written language, being mixed with such kanji, has that strong point of being easily grasped at the first glance, but in a case of Romaji hings don't go in such a smooth way. We must pronounce letter after letter by utterance or in imagination so as to catch some meanings. Believing in the superiority of the phonetic spelling of Romaji to the kanji which is too complicated in pronunciation, and unconsciously making light of the fact that we naturally read a sentence of any language familiar to us not so much by following letter after letter as by catching some words or phrase as a whole, the Romanizationists seem to have misunderstood that we would be able to eliminate the difficulties in reading the Romanized Japanese by practise and habit, which I am convinced will never be able to eradicate the fundamental fatigue.

Let us cite an instance in English. We may perhaps think that the spellings of such words as melancholy, schedule or occupy might be phonetically alternated with melankoli, skedule (or schedule) and okupie. The reason why such spellings are rejected as errors lies in their old traditions which are fatal in a language making such words easily read like a picture instead of suffering us with the trouble of deciphering a codeword.

M. YAMAZAKI

Tokyo.

OUR BERLIN LETTER

By LYNN HEINZERLING
AP World Newsfeatures

BERLIN—Anhalter Bahnhof, where they rolled out the red carpet for Hitler on his return from the bloodless conquest of Czechoslovakia in 1939, and where Hermann Goering spoke from behind a mass of lilacs, is one of the horrors of Berlin today. Nine American soldiers patrol it ceaselessly to prevent looting and shooting.

Here, streams of arriving and departing refugees converge and mingle with the gaunt, ragged, cheekless German soldiers returning from their Russian hospital beds in the Urals while the stocky Russians are going home or to new posts in the Russian zone.

Hundreds of Germans take up their posts daily at the entrance to the railroad station and wait for hours for a chance to stand all day or all night in a coach going to Dresden or some other place in the Russian zone. They may wait for days until their turn is reached in the strict priority system.

Red Army officers and soldiers get places first. Next come the wounded or sick German prisoners, then the German prisoners who are well. Women with children get the next chance and they are followed by ordinary Germans who have some reason for leaving Berlin.

In the basement of the station there is one of the most incredible checkrooms in the world. Here the entire earthly belongings of thousands of families tied up in sacks or in battered suitcases await their claimants.

Civilian Is Shot

American soldiers guard this room day and night but despite their vigil thieves manage to get in. One German civilian was recently shot by a Russian soldier. It was charged that the civilian was a looter and organized bands of German thugs to prey on the pitiful remnants of German households.

Some of the bundles in the check room were left by Berliners who hastily deposited what they had saved from their homes during the war and fled the city. They are now returning to claim their belongings.

But the bulk of this weird collection of personal belongings—hope chests, rotting potatoes, vegetables—belongs to the restless refugees from Hitler's crumpled greater Reich who are now moving to some unknown future home.

Many Are in Rags

Here is the frame of a sewing machine. There a boy's sled, a cracked mirror, a baby buggy. In one basket a cocktail shaker. Worn and broken children's toys, big teddy bears are also to be seen. Old kitchen chairs, tied together, saved by one family while a worn out sofa covered with burlap was brought by another. Throughout there is an odor of spoiling vegetables.

On the platform above, a line of German prisoners shuffled toward a cold waiting room. Their coats in rags hung to their frail bodies. Many of them had their feet bound in rags.

"We've come from the Urals," one said. "All the sick and those unable to work were released."

He said that other German prisoners were working there modernizing Russian factories, building roads and working on farms or in the mines.

A German ticket collector, watching them pass, looked up at the roofless station and said: "All this for one man's mistake."

U.S. TRADE POLICY SET FORTH BY SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES

America Favors Tariff Reduction And Elimination Of Tariff Preferences And Cartels

By JAMES F. BYRNES
U.S. Secretary of State

Political peace and economic warfare cannot long exist together. If we are going to have peace in this world, we must learn to live together and work together. We must be able to do business together. Nations that will not do business with one another or try to exclude one another from doing business with other countries, are not likely in the long run to be good neighbors. Trade blackouts just as much as other kinds of blackouts breed distrust and disunity. Business relations bring nations and their peoples closer together. And perhaps more than anything else promote goodwill and the determination for peace.

Many of the existing frictions on world trade result from present day conditions and practices, largely growing out of the war. Many countries, and not the least, Great Britain, had to sacrifice their foreign earnings to win the war. They have sold most of their foreign stocks and bonds. They have borrowed heavily abroad, let their foreign commerce decline, have lost ships and factories to enemy attacks. Their needs for foreign goods and trade are pressing, but they have lost foreign exchange, that is, the purchasing power to buy abroad. With all these they cannot see their way to buy as they used to buy abroad, not to speak of the additional things they need from abroad to rehabilitate their shattered and devastated economy.

Can Borrow Currencies

In a situation of this kind what can a country do? It can seek to borrow foreign currencies it needs which will enable it to apprise the liberal principles of trade which must be the basis of any dwindling prosperity. Or on the other hand, it can draw in its belt, it can reduce the standard of living of its people, it can conserve in every way the foreign currency that is very hard to get. And then, it can transfer its foreign trade by government decree to countries whose currencies are easier to obtain exchange. In the latter way lies increased discrimination and the division of commerce of the world into exclusive blocs. Now, we cannot oppose exclusive blocs if we do not help to remove the conditions which imperil other nations and go against their will to create those blocs.

Whatever patterns we will make, of course, will increase the markets for Amedica. For, in the long run, the dollars we lend can be spent only in this country. Countries devastated by the war want to get back to work. They want to get back to the production which will enable them to support themselves. When they can do this, they will be able to buy goods from us. America in the long run will be helping herself: We cannot play Santa Claus to the world, but we can make loans to governments whose credit is good provided that government will make changes in commercial policies which will make it possible for us to increase our trade with them.

In addition to loans, lend-lease settlements and the disposal of surplus war materials, we have been discussing with Britain the principle of commercial relations, principles which we want to see applied by all the nations in the postwar world. These are the same principles which my friend and predecessor, Cordell Hull, urged for many years. The most prominent feature is not the butter seeing of particular competitive positions, but the increase of productive employment, increase of production and increase of general prosperity. The reason for poverty and hunger are no longer stinginess of nature. Modern knowledge makes it technically possible for mankind to produce enough things to go all around to all. The world's present capacity to produce gives it the greatest opportunity in history to increase the standards of living for all peoples of the world.

But if we are going to have a real people's peace, world trade cannot be bottled up by burdensome restrictions. Some of these restrictions are imposed by government decrees, others by private combinations. They must be removed if we are to have full employment. To do this it will be necessary to clear up some general rules and to explain things in detail. We shall shortly submit to the peoples of the world our views about these methods. We intend to propose that commercial borders and embargoes be restricted to a few really necessary cases and that discrimination in their application be avoided.

America's Offer to World

We intend to propose that tariffs be reduced and tariff preferences be eliminated. The Trade Agreements Act is our standing offer to the world working for that aim. We intend to propose that subsidies in general should be the subject of international discussion and that subsidies on exports should be confined to exceptional cases under general rules as soon as the period of emergency adjustment is over. We intend to propose that governments conducting public enterprises in foreign trade should agree to give fair treatment to the commerce of all friendly states, that we should make their purchases and sales on strong economic grounds and that they should avoid using monopoly of imports to give selfish protection to their own producers.

We intend to propose that international cartel and monopoly should be prevented by international action from restricting the commerce of the world. We intend to propose that the special problems should be studied internationally and that consuming countries should have an equal voice with producing countries in the decisions that may be made. We intend to propose that the efforts of all countries to maintain full and regular imports should be guided by the rule that the country should solve its domestic problems by measures that will prevent the disruption of world trade and no country is at liberty to export its unemployment to its neighbors.

We intend to propose that an international trade organization be created under the economic and social council of the United Nations Organization. We intend to propose further that the United Nations call an international conference on trade and employment to deal with all these problems. In preparation for that conference, we intend to go forward with actual negotiations with several countries for the reduction of trade barriers under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Just when these negotiations will commence has not been determined. They will be announced in the usual way, as required by law. And in order that all countries interested can have their share of trade, the details of commerce and trade should be made by the United States beforehand. All trade problems then, we hope, will be solved in a general conferenc by the United Nations Organization.

'Fundamental Principle'

Kansas City Times

House leaders of the New Deal persuasion are afraid that if the strike wave continues Congress is going to pass drastic labor legislation. Labor itself ought to be afraid of the same thing but apparently is moving on the assumption that, as usual in recent years, it will receive only favors from Congress and the Administration.

This could be a sad mistake. Nobody should want unfair labor legislation, just as nobody should have wanted legislation that discriminated heavily against employers. But that discriminatory legislation came in the Wagner act, and it is the balance then upset that now must be restored if there is ever to be any hope of industrial peace.

'One-way Street'

Hartford Courant

The current distressing industrial unrest, breaking out in a rash of strikes when the nation's consumers are pleading for goods, emphatically suggests that something is wrong with the labor policy of the Federal Government and with the laws giving it effect.

The all-important point is that Congress must correct the present unbalanced situation, not in the spirit of revenge or punishment but in recognition of the public welfare. Collective bargaining must cease to be a oneway street.